

3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Data on morbidity, levels of disease and disability in the population, are obtained for certain infectious diseases that must be reported by law. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control Services conducts surveillance and monitoring of these notifiable diseases. The Office of Infectious Disease Services and the Office of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) - Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services provided data for the respective sections of this chapter and sections 4B, 5F and 6B.

Routine immunization against the disease of *measles*, *pertussis* (whooping cough), *mumps* and *rubella* (German measles) is essential to prevent the development of these diseases and their consequences, especially in infants and children. Arizona experienced the most recent epidemics of *measles* in 1991, with 441 cases. In contrast, only one case of *measles* was reported in 1999 (**Table 3A-1**). The number of *pertussis* cases declined from 245 reported cases in 1998 to 75 in 1999. The frequency of reported *mumps* cases dropped from 34 in 1997 to 6 in 1998 and one case in 1999.

Thirteen cases of *rubella* (German measles), which seriously threatens normal development of an infected pregnant woman's fetus and elevates risk for birth defects, were reported in Arizona in 1999.

Reported cases of *chickenpox* declined yearly from the peak frequency in 1990 (11,771 cases) to 960 cases in 1999, a decline of 91.8 percent.

Aseptic meningitis imposed a lower burden on morbidity in 1999 (155 reported cases) compared to 199 cases reported in 1998.

Shigellosis was the most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans each year from 1989 through 1997. Both in 1998 and 1999, *salmonellosis* was the most common with 908 cases reported. The incidence of *shigellosis* (600 cases) was at the lowest level reported between 1989 and 1999. Thirty-five cases of infection caused by *E. coli* 0157:H7 were reported in 1999, compared to 46 in 1998.

The number of reported cases of *coccidioidomycosis* or *Valley Fever* rose for the fifth consecutive year, from 578 in 1994 to 1,812 in 1999 (**Table 3A-1**). Yet, despite the increasing incidence rate (**Figure 3A-1**), the mortality rates for *Valley Fever* did not increase from 1989 to 1999. Twenty-eight from among 1,812 Arizonans who had *Valley Fever* in 1999, died from it, for a case fatality rate of 1.5 deaths per 100 cases (**Figure 3A-2, Table 3A-2**).

The incidence of *hepatitis A* declined for a second consecutive year from 2,330 cases in 1997 to 700 cases reported in 1999. Among the 908 cases of any type of hepatitis in 1999, *hepatitis A* accounted for the largest share at 77.1 percent, followed by *hepatitis B* (15.2 percent). All other forms of hepatitis accounted for 7.3 percent.

The 1999 incidence rate of *tuberculosis* (5.3 cases per 100,000 population, **Table 5F-2**) was 39.1 percent lower than the peak rate of 8.7 in 1991. *Pulmonary tuberculosis* accounted for 85.5 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 1999.

Individual cases rather than group outbreaks were reported in 1999 for *Hanta Pulmonary Syndrome* and *dengue*.